

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

LUIZ LUCATELLI,

Plaintiff,

v.

TEXAS DE BRAZIL (LAS VEGAS)  
CORPORATION; SALIM ASRAWI; and  
EVANDRO CAREGNATO,

Defendants.

2:11-cv-01829-RCJ-VCF

**ORDER**

Currently before the Court are Defendants Texas de Brazil, Salim Asrawi, and Evandro Caregnato's Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff Luiz Lucatelli's Nevada wage statute, civil conspiracy, negligent hiring, training and supervision, and intentional and/or negligent infliction of emotional distress claims (#5), and Plaintiff's Countermotion to Amend (#15). The Court heard oral argument on March 9, 2012.

**BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff Luiz Lucatelli ("Lucatelli") seeks unpaid overtime wages from his former employer, Defendant Texas de Brazil ("Texas de Brazil"). (Compl. (#1) at ¶ 1). He alleges that Texas de Brazil conspired to illegally smuggle aliens across the border to work for Texas de Brazil because illegal aliens would be too afraid of deportation to report the company's failure to pay overtime. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 57-59, 78). Lucatelli alleges the following. A "coyote" smuggled Lucatelli across the United States/Mexico border in October of 2004, after Defendant Evandro Caregnato ("Caregnato"), an employee of Texas de Brazil, visited Lucatelli in Brazil and requested that he move to the United States to work for the company. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 14, 16, 18). Lucatelli was later forced to repay Caregnato and Defendant Salim Asrawi ("Asrawi"), the

1 owner of Texas de Brazil, for his plane ticket to Mexico and the fee for the "coyote." (*Id.* at ¶  
2 19).

3 Texas de Brazil employed Lucatelli once he arrived in the United States. (*Id.* at ¶ 21).  
4 Lucatelli was never paid overtime, although he worked an average of sixty-five hours a week,  
5 seven days a weeks, fifty-two weeks a year. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 24, 28-29). He was forced to clock out  
6 after eight hours to avoid accumulating overtime. (*Id.* at ¶ 25). If he did not, his manager,  
7 David Parra, would "manually override" the computer system to "eliminate overtime hours."  
8 (*Id.* at ¶ 26). Lucatelli did not report Texas de Brazil's failure to pay overtime because he "lived  
9 in constant fear of deportation." (*Id.* at ¶ 57). He resigned on September 27, 2011. (*Id.* at ¶  
10 23).

11 Lucatelli filed a complaint in Nevada state court on October 13, 2011, alleging: (1)  
12 violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act for failure to pay overtime; (2) violations of NRS §  
13 608.005 *et seq.* for failure to pay wages; (3) civil conspiracy; (4) negligent hiring, training, and  
14 supervision; (5) unjust enrichment; (6) intentional and/or negligent infliction of emotional  
15 distress; and (7) violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1981. (Compl (#1)).

16 Texas de Brazil removed the case to federal court on November 15, 2011. (Notice of  
17 Removal (#1)). On November 21, 2011, Texas de Brazil filed a motion to dismiss Lucatelli's  
18 second, third, fourth, and sixth claims for relief pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). (Mot. to  
19 Dismiss (#5)). Lucatelli filed his opposition on December 5, 2011, and countermotioned for  
20 leave to amend his complaint. (Opp'n (#12); Countermot. to Amend (#15)). Texas de Brazil  
21 filed its reply on December 15, 2011. (Reply (#18)).

## 22 LEGAL STANDARD

23 When considering a Rule 12(b)(6) motion for failure to state a claim, the court must  
24 accept as true all factual allegations in the complaint as well as all reasonable inferences that  
25 may be drawn from such allegations. *LSO, Ltd. v. Stroh*, 205 F.3d 1146, 1150, n. 2 (9th Cir.  
26 2000). Such allegations must be construed in the light most favorable to the moving party.  
27 *Shwarz v. United States*, 234 F.3d 428, 435 (9th Cir. 2000). Generally, the court should only  
28 look to the contents of the complaint during its review of a 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss.

1 However, the court may consider documents attached to the complaint or referred to in the  
2 complaint whose authenticity no party questions. *Id.*; see also *Durning v. First Bos. Corp.*, 815  
3 F.2d 1265, 1267 (9th Cir. 1987).

4 The purpose of a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim is to test  
5 the legal sufficiency of a complaint. *Navarro v. Block*, 250 F.3d 729, 732 (9th Cir. 2001). The  
6 issue is whether a claimant is entitled to offer evidence to support the claims, not whether the  
7 claimant will ultimately prevail. *Gilligan v. Jamco Dev. Corp.*, 108 F.3d 246, 249 (9th Cir. 1997)  
8 (quotations omitted). To avoid a Rule 12(b)(6) dismissal, a complaint does not need detailed  
9 factual allegations; "rather, it must plead 'enough facts to state a claim for relief that is  
10 plausible on its face.'" *Clemens v. DaimlerChrysler Corp.*, 534 F.3d 1017, 1022 (9th Cir. 2008)  
11 (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 1964, 167 L.Ed.2d  
12 929 (2007)); *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, \_\_\_, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949, 173 L.Ed.2d 868  
13 (2009) (stating that a "claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that  
14 allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the  
15 misconduct alleged"). Even though a complaint does not need "detailed factual allegations"  
16 to pass muster under 12(b)(6) consideration, the factual allegations "must be enough to raise  
17 a right to relief above the speculative level . . . on the assumption that all allegations in the  
18 complaint are true (even if doubtful in fact)." *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555, 127 S. Ct. At 1965.  
19 "A pleading that offers 'labels and conclusions' or 'a formulaic recitation of the elements of a  
20 cause of action will not do.'" *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at \_\_\_, 129 S. Ct. At 1949. "Nor does a complaint  
21 suffice if it tenders 'naked assertion[s]' devoid of 'further factual enhancements.'" *Id.* (quoting  
22 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 557, 127 S. Ct. At 1966).

23 If the court grants a motion to dismiss a complaint, it must then decide whether to grant  
24 leave to amend. The court should "freely give" leave to amend where there is no "undue  
25 delay, bad faith or dilatory motive on the part of the movant . . . undue prejudice to the  
26 opposing party by virtue of allowance of the amendment, [or] futility of the amendment." Fed.  
27 R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2); *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182, 83 S. Ct. 227, 230, 9 L.Ed.2d 222  
28 (1962). Generally, leave to amend is only denied when it is clear that the deficiencies of the

1 complaint cannot be cured by amendment. *See DeSoto v. Yellow Freight Sys., Inc.*, 957 F.2d  
2 655, 658 (9th Cir. 1992).

### 3 DISCUSSION

#### 4 I. Violations of Nevada Wage Statutes

5 Texas de Brazil moves to dismiss Lucatelli's claim for violations of Nevada wage  
6 statutes because NRS § 608.005 *et seq.* do not contain a private cause of action. (Mot. to  
7 Dismiss (#5) at 5-6). A statute may contain an express or an implied private cause of action.  
8 *Baldonado v. Wynn Las Vegas, LLC*, 194 P.3d 96, 100 (Nev. 2008). A private cause of action  
9 will generally not be implied when "an administrative official is expressly charged with  
10 enforcing a section of the laws." *Baldonado*, 194 P.3d at 102. The Nevada Labor  
11 Commissioner is charged with enforcing NRS §§ 608.005 to 680.195. *See* NRS § 608.180.  
12 However, some of these statutes contain express private causes of action. *See Baldonado*,  
13 194 P.3d at 104, n. 33 (noting that NRS §§ 608.140 and 608.150 contain express private  
14 causes of action).

15 Lucatelli has alleged violations of NRS §§ 608.020, 608.030, 608.040, and 608.018.  
16 (Compl. (#1) at ¶¶ 45-46). This Court has held that plaintiffs may bring a private cause of  
17 action under NRS § 608.140 for unpaid wages owed pursuant to NRS § 608.018. *See*  
18 *Buenaventura v. Champion Drywall, Inc.*, 803 F. Supp. 2d 1215, 1219 (D. Nev. 2011). In  
19 addition, the Nevada Supreme Court recently held that NRS § 608.040 contains a private  
20 cause of action because it is "illogical" that a plaintiff who can privately enforce a claim for  
21 attorneys' fees under NRS § 608.140 cannot privately enforce the underlying claim the fees  
22 arose from. *Csomos v. Venetian Casino Resort, LLC*, No. 55203, 2011 WL 4378744, at \*2  
23 (Nev. Sept. 19, 2011). Although the Nevada Supreme Court has never addressed whether  
24 NRS §§ 608.020 and 608.030 contain private causes of action, this Court predicts that given  
25 the similar nature of these statutes to NRS § 608.040,<sup>1</sup> a plaintiff may bring a cause of action  
26 under NRS § 608.140 for unpaid wages owed pursuant to NRS §§ 608.020 and 608.030.

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27  
28 <sup>1</sup> NRS §§ 608.020, 608.030, and 608.040 all provide penalties for failure to pay earned  
wages upon termination or resignation. *See* NRS §§ 608.020, 608.030, and 608.040.

1 Although Lucatelli alleges that he repeatedly worked more than forty hours a week,  
2 resigned on September 27, 2011, and has not been paid his earned overtime in violation of  
3 NRS §§ 608.020, 608.030, 608.040, and 608.018, he has not alleged that he is seeking  
4 enforcement of NRS § 608.140 for unpaid wages owed pursuant to NRS §§ 608.020, 608.030,  
5 and 608.018. (Compl. (#1) at ¶¶ 23, 28, 45-46). Accordingly, this Court grants the motion to  
6 dismiss with leave to amend.

## 7 **II. Civil Conspiracy**

8 Texas de Brazil moves to dismiss Lucatelli's civil conspiracy claim because it is based  
9 on violations of 8 U.S.C. § 1321, part of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA"), for which  
10 there is no private cause of action. (Mot. to Dismiss (#5) at 6-7). Texas de Brazil is correct  
11 that Lucatelli may not bring a private cause of action under 8 U.S.C. § 1321. This Circuit has  
12 long recognized that it is inconsistent with the legislative scheme of the INA to imply a private  
13 cause of action for penal provisions like 8 U.S.C. § 1321 absent clear Congressional intent to  
14 create a private remedy. See *Nieto-Santos v. Fletcher Farms*, 743 F.2d 638, 641 (9th Cir.  
15 1994) (refusing to imply a private cause of action under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii) because  
16 it is inconsistent with the legislative scheme of the INA); *Lopez v. Arrowhead Ranches*, 523  
17 F.2d 924, 926 (9th Cir. 1975) (refusing to imply a private remedy under 8 U.S.C. § 1324  
18 because it is "solely a penal provision").

19 However, Lucatelli's civil conspiracy claim is not solely based on a violation of 8 U.S.C.  
20 § 1321. To plead a claim for civil conspiracy, Lucatelli must allege: "(1) the commission of an  
21 underlying tort; and (2) an agreement between defendants to commit that tort." *Boorman v.*  
22 *Nev. Mem'l Cremation Soc'y, Inc.*, 772 F. Supp. 2d 1309, 1315 (D. Nev. 2011). He alleges  
23 that "Caregnato and Asrawi further conspired to accomplish the unlawful act of . . . unjustly  
24 retaining the benefit of his hard work" and "of intentionally and/or negligently inflicting  
25 emotional distress on him." (Compl. (#1) at ¶ 56). Therefore, Lucatelli has sufficiently alleged  
26 a claim for civil conspiracy.

27 The Court's analysis does not end there. A conspiracy is "a combination of two or more  
28 persons, who by some concerted action, intend to accomplish an unlawful objective for the

1 purpose of harming another, and damage results from the act . . . ." *Consolidated Generator-*  
2 *Nev. Inc. v. Cummins Engine Co.*, 971 P.2d 1251, 1256 (Nev. 1998) (quotations omitted).  
3 However, under the intra-corporate conspiracy doctrine in Nevada, no unlawful combination  
4 of persons exists when an employee commits a tort on behalf of their corporate principal.  
5 *Collins v. Union Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n*, 662 P.2d 610, 622 (Nev. 1983). To state a claim for  
6 civil conspiracy between a corporation and its agents, a plaintiff must allege that the corporate  
7 employees were acting as "individuals for their own individual advantage." *Id.* Lucatelli's  
8 complaint alleges that Asrawi, as owner of Texas de Brazil, and Caregnato, acting at all  
9 relevant times "in the course and scope of his employment with Texas de Brazil," conspired  
10 to illegally smuggle Lucatelli into the United States in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1321, in order to  
11 "unjustly retain the benefit of his hard work," and "intentionally and/or negligently inflict  
12 emotional distress on him." (Compl. (#1) at ¶¶ 50-56). He does not allege that either were  
13 acting for their own individual benefit.

14 Accordingly, to the extent that Lucatelli bases his civil conspiracy claim on violations of  
15 8 U.S.C. § 1321, this Court grants the motion to dismiss without leave to amend. However,  
16 to the extent that Lucatelli bases his civil conspiracy claims on the other torts in the complaint,  
17 this Court will grant the motion to dismiss with leave to amend provided that Lucatelli amends  
18 his complaint to sufficiently state a claim for these underlying torts in compliance with the intra-  
19 corporate conspiracy doctrine.

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### 1 III. Negligent Hiring, Training and Supervision<sup>2</sup>

2 Texas de Brazil moves for summary judgment on Lucatelli's claims for negligent hiring,  
3 training and supervision because these claims are barred by the economic loss doctrine. (Mot.  
4 to Dismiss (#5) at 9-10). In Nevada, the economic loss doctrine precludes recovery of "purely  
5 economic loss" in tort actions. *Calloway v. City of Reno*, 993 P.2d 1259, 1270 (Nev. 2000),  
6 *overruled on other grounds by Olson v. Richard*, 89 P.3d 31, 33 (Nev. 2004). The purpose of  
7 the doctrine is to distinguish between liability in tort (duty-based recovery), and liability in  
8 contract (promise-based recovery). *Id.* at 1264. "Purely economic loss" is defined as "the loss  
9 of the benefit of the user's bargain . . . ." *Id.* at 1263 (quotations omitted). As such, the  
10 economic loss doctrine precludes recovery of economic loss that is otherwise recoverable  
11 under a contract remedy. See *Terracon Consultants W., Inc. v. Mandalay Resort Grp.*, 206  
12 P.3d 81, 89 (Nev. 2009) (holding that the economic loss doctrine bars recovery in professional  
13 negligence cases because such loss is recoverable under the contract provisions and  
14 traditional contract remedies); *Lopez v. Javier Corral, D.C.*, Nos. 51541, 51972, 2010 WL  
15 5541115, at \*4 (Nev. Dec. 20, 2010) (holding that the economic loss doctrine did not bar  
16 recovery in a negligence claim because the policy considerations behind the doctrine were  
17 inapplicable as the plaintiff had no available contract law remedy).

18 Overtime wages are not "pure economic loss" because an employer's duty to pay  
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21 <sup>2</sup> The Nevada Supreme Court has never addressed whether the damages for a  
22 negligent hiring, supervision, and training must include physical harm. See *Brophy v. Day &*  
23 *Zimmerman Hawthorne Corp.*, 799 F. Supp. 2d 1185, 1201-02 (D. Nev. 2011). There is split  
24 among the jurisdictions as to whether physical harm must be pled for these claims that appears  
25 to depend upon whether the jurisdiction looks to the Restatement (2d) of Agency or the  
26 Restatement (2d) of Torts in defining these causes of action. See *Kiesau v. Bantz*, 686  
27 N.W.2d 164, 172 (Iowa 2004) (holding that "[a] plain reading of section 213 of the Restatement  
28 (2d) of Agency reveals no requirement that an injured party must sustain physical injury . . .  
to recover" and therefore liability is premised on the employee's underlying tort); *Podolan v.*  
*Idaho Legal Aid Serv., Inc.*, 854 P.2d 280, 289 (Idaho Ct. App. 1993) (holding that negligent  
supervision claims must allege "bodily harm" as required by the Restatement (2d) of Torts §  
317). Regardless of what approach Nevada adopts, this Court will not dismiss the claim on  
this basis. Under the agency approach, Lucatelli has alleged the viable underlying tort of  
intentional infliction of emotional distress. Under the tort approach, as discussed below, this  
Court predicts that the Nevada Supreme Court would not require a plaintiff to plead physical  
harm where the plaintiff was deprived of their personal liberty.

1 overtime arises from statutory, not contractual, obligations.<sup>3</sup> See NRS § 608.018.  
 2 Accordingly, this Court denies the motion to dismiss Lucatelli's negligent hiring, training and  
 3 supervision claims because Lucatelli is not seeking recovery of purely economic loss.

#### 4 **IV. Intentional and/or Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress**

##### 5 **A. Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress**

6 Texas de Brazil moves to dismiss Lucatelli's intentional infliction of emotional distress  
 7 claim because he has not alleged sufficient extreme or outrageous conduct. (Mot. to Dismiss  
 8 (#5) at 10-12). The elements of an intentional infliction of emotional distress claim are: (1)  
 9 "extreme and outrageous conduct with either the intention of, or disregard for, causing  
 10 emotional distress; (2) the plaintiff . . . suffered severe or extreme emotional distress; and (3)  
 11 actual or proximate causation." *Dillard Dep't Stores, Inc. v. Beckwith*, 989 P.2d 882, 886  
 12 (quotations omitted). "Extreme and outrageous conduct is that which is 'outside all possible  
 13 bounds of decency' and regarded as 'utterly intolerable' in a civilized society." *Maduike v.*  
 14 *Agency Rent-A-Car*, 953 P.2d 24, 26 (Nev. 1998) (quotations omitted).

15 According to Lucatelli, he was virtually imprisoned by Texas de Brazil and forced to  
 16 work excessively long hours without compensation under the threat of deportation so that he  
 17 could reimburse the company for the cost of illegally smuggling him across the border. See  
 18 (Compl. (#1) at ¶¶ 19, 57-59, 78). Accepting these allegations as true, Caregnato, Asrawi and  
 19 Texas de Brazil's behavior is certainly 'outside all possible bounds of decency,' and 'utterly  
 20 intolerable in a civilized society.' See *Maduike*, 953 P.2d at 26. Therefore, Lucatelli has pled  
 21 sufficient extreme or outrageous conduct to state a claim for intentional infliction of emotional  
 22 distress.

23 Generally, Nevada does not allow plaintiffs to recover for emotional distress absent  
 24 proof of a physical impact, or "serious emotional distress" resulting in physical injury or illness.

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26 <sup>3</sup> Furthermore, Lucatelli does not have a contract remedy by which to pursue these  
 27 damages because employees in Nevada are presumed to be at-will and may not sue former  
 28 employers unless the termination offends state public policy. *Ozawa v. Vision Airlines, Inc.*,  
 216 P.3d 788, 791 (Nev. 2009). As such, the policy considerations behind the economic loss  
 doctrine are inapplicable. See *Lopez*, 2010 WL 5541115 at \*4.

1 *Barmettler v. Reno Air, Inc.*, 956 P.2d 1382, 1387 (Nev. 1998). However, this Court predicts  
 2 that the Nevada Supreme Court would not require a plaintiff to plead harm in the  
 3 circumstances alleged in this case. Lucatelli alleges that he suffered a deprivation of personal  
 4 liberty similar to that found in the crimes of involuntary servitude and peonage. See *United*  
 5 *States v. Kozminski*, 487 U.S. 931, 952, 108 S. Ct. 2751, 2765, 101 L.Ed.2d 788 (1988)  
 6 ("involuntary servitude" . . . "means a condition of servitude in which the victim is forced to work  
 7 for the defendant by the use of threat of . . . coercion through law or the legal process"); *Clyatt*  
 8 *v. United States*, 197 U.S. 207, 215, 25 S. Ct. 429, 430, 49 L.Ed.2d 726 (1905) ("peonage"  
 9 means a condition in which the victim is coerced by threat of legal sanctions to work off a debt  
 10 owed to the defendant). Courts have long recognized that the nature of the violation, not the  
 11 damage resulting therefrom, gives rise to liability in claims that result in the deprivation of  
 12 person's liberty. See *Rhodes v. Robinson*, 612 F.2d 766, 772 (3d Cir. 1979) (holding that  
 13 emotional harm is recoverable for violations of the due process clause and Eighth Amendment  
 14 because "the critical element of each . . . violation is not the nature of the plaintiff's injury but  
 15 the manner of the infliction. . .").

16 In the context of torts, the deprivation of personal liberty is most often found in claims  
 17 for false imprisonment. See *Lerner Shops of Nev., Inc. V. Marin*, 423 P.2d 398, 400 (Nev.  
 18 1967) ("False imprisonment is a restraint of one's liberty without any sufficient cause therefor");  
 19 Restatement (2d) of Torts § 35 (2011) (False imprisonment occurs when an actor (1) intends  
 20 "to confine" a person "within boundaries fixed by that actor; (2) does so confine the person;  
 21 and (3) the person "is conscious of the confinement or is harmed by it."). Emotional harm is  
 22 normally the only harm that arises from such tortious conduct. See Restatement (2d) Torts  
 23 § 905, cmt. c. (2011) ("The principal element of damages in actions for . . . false imprisonment  
 24 . . . is frequently the disagreeable emotion experienced by the plaintiff"); see also *Lerner*  
 25 *Shops of Nev.*, 423 P.2d at 401 (rejecting a jury instruction for false imprisonment that only  
 26 allowed recovery of damages for physical injuries sustained because the plaintiff was "entitled  
 27 to compensation for . . . injury to the feelings from humiliation, indignity and disgrace to the  
 28 person").

1 Therefore, this Court predicts that the Nevada Supreme Court would not require a  
2 plaintiff to plead physical harm to maintain a claim for intentional infliction of emotional distress  
3 when such a claim arises from a deprivation of the plaintiff's personal liberty. Accordingly, this  
4 Court denies the motion to dismiss Lucatelli's intentional infliction of emotional distress claim.

5 **B. Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress**

6 Texas de Brazil moves to dismiss Lucatelli's claim for negligent infliction of emotional  
7 distress because Lucatelli has not alleged sufficient extreme and outrageous conduct and  
8 because his recovery is barred by the economic loss doctrine. (Mot. to Dismiss (#5) at 12).  
9 As stated above, Lucatelli has alleged sufficient extreme and outrageous conduct to state a  
10 claim for emotional distress. Furthermore, his claim is not barred by the economic loss  
11 doctrine because he is not seeking purely economic loss.

12 Nevada has not yet expressly recognized a direct-victim negligent infliction of emotional  
13 distress claim. In *Shoen v. Amerco Inc.*, the Nevada Supreme Court held that "negligent  
14 infliction of emotional distress can be an **element of the damage** sustained by the negligent  
15 acts committed directly against the victim-plaintiff" because it was "only logical" for a direct-  
16 victim to recover "if a bystander can recover for negligent infliction of emotional distress." 896  
17 P.2d 469, 477 (Nev. 1995) (emphasis added). However, this language does not expressly  
18 create a cause of action for negligent infliction of emotional distress. See *Kennedy v. Carriage*  
19 *Cemetery Serv., Inc.*, 727 F. Supp. 3d 925, 934 (D. Nev. 2010). Furthermore, this Court has  
20 predicted that Nevada would not recognize a direct-victim negligent infliction of emotional  
21 distress claim. See *Kennedy*, 727 F. Supp. 2d at 935 (reasoning that the court in *Shoen* was  
22 merely recognizing that emotional distress could be pled as an element of damages since  
23 direct-victims may recover under ordinary negligence claims); *Coughlin v. Tailhook Ass'n, Inc.*,  
24 818 F. Supp. 1366, 1369 (D. Nev. 1993) (reasoning that the policies underlying the recognition  
25 of bystander emotional distress claims are not present for direct victims because these  
26 plaintiffs can recover through ordinary negligence claims).

27 Lucatelli may recover emotional distress damages under his intentional infliction of  
28 emotional distress claim and as part of his damages for his negligent hiring, training, and

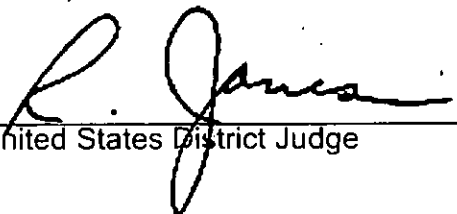
1 supervision claims. Therefore, this Court will grant the motion to dismiss Lucatelli's negligent  
2 infliction of emotional distress claim without leave to amend.

3 **CONCLUSION**

4 For the foregoing reasons, IT IS ORDERED that Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (#5)  
5 Lucatelli's Nevada wage statute violation, civil conspiracy, and negligent infliction of  
6 emotional distress claims is GRANTED. Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (#5) Lucatelli's  
7 negligent hiring, supervision, and training, and intentional infliction of emotional distress  
8 claims is DENIED.

9 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff's Countermotion to Amend (#15) his  
10 Nevada wage statute violations and civil conspiracy claims is GRANTED. Plaintiff's  
11 Countermotion to Amend (#15) his negligent infliction of emotional distress claim is  
12 DENIED.

13 DATED: This 11th day of May, 2012.

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17 United States District Judge  
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